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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
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EXAMINER

FIGUEROA, MARISOL

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2681	

DATE MAILED: 11/02/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No.		Applicant(s)	
	10/714,077		BELKIN ET AL.	
	Examiner		Art Unit	
	Marisol Figueroa		2681	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 19 August 2005.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-37 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-37 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 14 November 2003 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152) |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

DETAILED ACTION

1. This Action is in response to Applicant's amendment filed on August 19, 2005. Claims 1-37 are now pending in the present application.

Response to Arguments

2. Applicant's arguments filed on August 19, 2005 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

First the Applicant basically argues the main reference (Page 12, lines 21-22), "O'Prey reference is not directed to reformatting dialed numbers based on the selected communication network that is used to call the target unit". The Examiner respectfully disagrees. On figure 1 of O'Prey reference, illustrates a communication system with a number of possible connections a first cellular network, a second cellular network, and a landline network, the mobile station includes a SIM card and together with the main processor implements a program stored in the SIM for determining the lowest cost route, e.g. the network that provide the lower connection costs, and appends one of a plurality of access prefixes according to the choice of route it determines (p.0035-0037). Therefore, the mobile device reformats the dialed number based on the communication network that will provide the lowest costs for the dialed number.

Furthermore, the Applicant argues that "O'Prey modifies dialed numbers, but the modification is not related to the dialing plan of the communication network selected by the communication unit to make the call to the target unit. Rather, O'Prey modifies the number by adding and removing prefixes to numbers to accommodate routing calls through a routing switch; and that O'Prey is focused on the routing of a call using prefixes within the network, not on the operation of the wireless communication unit and how it selects a communication network to place

a call and uses that network to reformat a dialed network. O'Prey does not discuss the use of different dialing plans based on different communication networks". The Examiner respectfully disagrees, O'Prey discloses on paragraph 0035 that the mobile telephone prefixes a four-digit access prefix to a dialed number by determining the lowest cost route, i.e. selecting a network to route the call, and according to the determined route it selects one of a plurality of access prefixes to add to the dialed number. Although O'Prey does not specifically teach to modify the dialed number according to dialing plans, he teaches wherein the modification is made by adding or removing prefixes to numbers to route the calls through a network, which according to the Applicants' specification (Page 13, lines 9-23) it is a method for reformatting a dialing number; "the reformatted number can take various forms including for example, the number with one or more digits deleted, one or more digits added, or one or more digits substituted", "in other situations, an access number is retrieved from the communication unit memory or from some communications network and the number or abbreviated number is appended add an over dial suffix to provide the reformatted number". Furthermore, according to the specification (Page 1, lines 9-14), the dialing plans are the number of digits required for routing a dialed call through a particular network. Therefore, O'Prey inherently modifies the dialed number according to the dialing plans of the networks since it modifies a dialed number in order to route the call through the selected network. In conclusion, the limitation, "dialing plan" does not distinguish from O'Prey because the claim language does not further limit the limitation as to exclude adding or removing prefixes.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

3. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

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A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

4. **Claims 16, 22, 24, 27, 38 and 39** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by O' Prey.

Regarding claim 16, O' Prey discloses a wireless communication unit operable to reformat dialed numbers (abstract, lines 2-6) according to dialing plans for a plurality of communication networks, the wireless communication unit comprising:

a transceiver configured for transmitting and receiving via a plurality of communication networks (P.0020, lines 11-13);

a user interface operable to provide a number corresponding to a target unit to be called (P.0020, lines 6-8);

and a controller (P.0020, lines 2-4), coupled to the transceiver and the user interface (Fig.2), to provide a reformatted number corresponding to the number (P.0035, lines 1-4) and according to a preference that is specific to the wireless communication unit (P.0035, lines 1-8; the preference is establishing a call with the lowest cost to the user, therefore it is a preference specific to the user mobile phone), where the reformatted number is compatible with a dialing plan (P.0037, lines 1-7; the prefix added to the number determines the network in where the call will proceed, it is inherent to notice that the formatted number is compatible with the communication network the call is routed) for the selected communication network that will be used to place a call to the target unit (P.0023, lines 13-23; the prefixed number is used to place the call via a selected communication network), wherein the selected network is selected from among the plurality of communication networks and is selected by the controller (p.0035; p.0036, lines 6-13;

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the main processor with information stored in the SIM card selects an access prefix from a plurality of access prefixes, note that the access prefixes identifies the plurality of networks to choose from to route a call).

Regarding claim 22, O' Prey discloses the wireless communication unit of claim 16, and further discloses wherein the controller provides the reformatted number further comprising the number with one of a digit deleted, a digit added, and a digit substituted (P.0045).

Regarding claim 24, O' Prey discloses the wireless communication unit of claim 16, wherein the controller further comprises a selector, operating according to a preference, (a) to select the communication network from a portion of the plurality of communication networks, where the selected communication network is one of the portion of the plurality of communication network that is available to provide service for the wireless communication unit and (b) to select a set of formatting rules corresponding to the communication network. O' Prey discloses selecting the most appropriate route, e.g. network, for a call and prefixing the dialed number with an access prefix, which is selected based on the preference of the lowest cost route for the call (P.0035-0036). One of ordinary skill would recognize that it is inherent that O' Prey's invention comprises a selector to select the most appropriate network for the call between a plurality of networks.

Regarding claim 27, O' Prey discloses the wireless communication unit of claim 16, O' Prey further discloses wherein the number is an abbreviated number and when the abbreviated number is not compatible with a dialing plan for the selected communication network, the controller operates to provide the reformatted number by one of a) applying an algorithm to the abbreviated number, b) retrieving an access number and appending the abbreviated number and an over dial suffix, and b) retrieving a stored number from a look up table that is indexed according to the

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abbreviated number (P.0035; P.0045; a route for a call is selected and the number as dial can not be routed without the access prefix of the network, the SIM of the phone cooperation with the processor prefix to the dialed number a four-digit access prefix that determines the route or network, the number digits may be other than four, and may be inserted within the digit string or at the end of the original dialed number).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

5. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

6. **Claims 1-6, 8-15, and 28-37** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over **O' Prey U.S. Pub. No. 2002/0013163** in view of **Berggren U.S. Patent No. 5,963,863**, and **Phillips U.S. Pub. No. 2004/0042613**.

Regarding claim 1, O'Prey discloses a wireless communication unit operable to reformat dialed numbers (abstract, lines 2-6) according to dialing plans for a plurality of communication networks, the wireless communication unit comprising:

a transceiver configured to communicate over a wide area network, wherein the WAN has a WAN dialing plan (P.0020, lines 11-13). However, O' Prey fails to disclose wherein the transceiver is also configured to communicate over a wireless local area network (LAN), wherein the LAN has a LAN dialing plan. Berggren discloses a multi-mode transceiver operable pursuant to at least two separate service subscriptions, a cellular network and a home base cordless network, thus when

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placing or receiving a call, a selection of the service to connect the call is made by preference and availability of the networks (col.1, lines 6-14; col.2, lines 27-33). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art, at the time of the invention, to include a transceiver in the wireless communication unit, operable to work with more than one network, e.g. a wide area network and a local network, in order to have the choice of selecting a network based in availability and lower costs to connect a call.

Furthermore O' Prey discloses a wireless communication unit with a user interface operable to provide a number corresponding to a target unit to be called (P.0020, lines 6-8); and a controller (P.0020, lines 2-4), coupled to the transceiver and the user interface (Fig.2), configured to select a selected communication network from among a plurality of networks, wherein the plurality of network will be used to place a call to the target unit (P.0035; the processor and SIM card of the mobile device work together to reformat a dialed number with an access prefix which identifies the route, e.g. network, the call will take place); to reformat the number to be compatible with the dialing plan for the selected one and to place the call to the target unit using the reformatted number over the selected one (P.0035, lines 5-12; P.0037, lines 1-7). But fails to disclose obtaining reformatting rules corresponding to the dialing plan of the selected communication network; and to reformat the number according to the reformatting rules. Although O' Prey does not specifically disclose reformatting a dialed number according to formatting rules it might be obvious that the process of analyzing a dialed number and assigning a prefix code by comparing the national and international dialing code of the destination telephone number (P.0036, lines 6-13) is rule based, since Phillips discloses a rule-based implementation for translating or reformatting a dialed string to contact a called party (P.0001-0002), based in, for example, on characteristics of the telephone number, as also O' Prey discloses. Therefore, it would have been

obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to reformat a dialed number according to reformatting rules, which determines a set of conditions and the course of action to be performed when a number is dialed, as taught by Phillips (P.0008, lines 1-6).

Regarding claim 2, the combination of O' Prey, Berggren and Philips discloses the wireless communication unit of claim 1, O' Prey further discloses wherein the controller provides the reformatted number and the reformatted number further comprises the number with one of a digit deleted, a digit added, and a digit substituted (P.0045), but fails to disclose wherein the controller provides the reformatted number according to the reformatting rules. Although O' Prey does not specifically disclose reformatting a dialed number according to formatting rules it would have been obvious that the process of analyzing a dialed number and assigning a prefix code by comparing the national and international dialing code of the destination telephone number (P.0036, lines 6-13) is rule based, since Phillips discloses a rule-based implementation for translating or reformatting a dialed string to contact a called party (P.0001-0002), based in, for example, on characteristics of the telephone number, as also O' Prey discloses. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to reformat a dialed number according to reformatting rules which determines has a set of conditions and the course of action to be performed when a number is dialed, as taught by Phillips (P.0008, lines 1-6).

Regarding claim 3, the combination of O' Prey, Berggren and Philips discloses the wireless communication unit of claim 1, O' Prey further discloses including a memory that is arranged to store reformatting instructions (P.0035, lines 5-12; P.0026, lines 6-13) wherein the controller provides the reformatted number by applying the instructions to the number (P.0035). Although O' Prey does not specifically disclose reformatting a dialed number according to formatting rules stored in the memory of the wireless unit it might be obvious that the process of

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analyzing a dialed number and assigning a prefix code by comparing the national and international dialing code of the destination telephone number (P.0036, lines 6-13) is rule based, since Phillips discloses a rule-based implementation for translating or reformatting a dialed string to contact a called party (P.0001-0002), based in, for example, on characteristics of the telephone number, as also O' Prey discloses. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to reformat a dialed number according to reformatting rules which determines has a set of conditions and the course of action to be performed when a number is dialed, as taught by Phillips (P.0008, lines 1-6).

Regarding claim 4, the combination of O' Prey and Phillips discloses the wireless communication unit of claim 3, O' Prey further discloses wherein the reformatting instructions are obtained in part by a configuration file provided by the selected communication network (P.0048). Although O' Prey does not specifically disclose that the configuration file are reformatting rules, he discloses that data about routing procedures can be downloaded in the SIM of the wireless communication unit over the cellular communications network, and this data facilitates the process of analyzing a dialed number and assigning a prefix code by comparing the national and international dialing code of the destination telephone number (P.0036, lines 6-13) which is rule based, according to Phillips, because Phillips discloses a rule-based implementation for translating or reformatting a dialed string to contact a called party (P.0001-0002), based in, for example, on characteristics of the telephone number, as also O' Prey discloses. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to obtain reformatting rules from a communication network in order to use them to reformat dialed numbers to be compatible with the communication network.

Regarding claim 5, the combination of O' Prey and Phillips discloses the wireless

communication of claim 3, but O' Prey fails to disclose wherein the memory is further arranged to store an identifier corresponding to a set of reformatting rules, wherein the identifier can be chosen from the user interface. Phillips discloses a rule-based implementation for translating or reformatting a dialed string to contact a called party (P.0001-0002), based in, for example, on characteristics of the telephone number, in where one or more rules are defined to translate the dialed number (P.0008, lines 1-3) and a record of translation rules are stored in the memory of a switch or in a telephone in the form illustrated in figure 3, and each rule has an identifier (P.0022-0023). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art, at the time of the invention, to store reformatting rules with an associated identifier in order to be able to choose one of the reformatting rules by its associated identifier.

Regarding claim 6, the combination of O' Prey and Phillips discloses the wireless communication of claim 3, but O' Prey fails to disclose wherein the controller selects a set of reformatting rules from a plurality of sets of reformatting rules, the set of reformatting rules corresponding to the selected communication network. Phillips discloses a rule-based implementation for translating or reformatting a dialed string to contact a called party (P.0001-0002), based in, for example, on characteristics of the telephone number, in where one or more rules are defined to translate the dialed number (P.0008, lines 1-3). A processor is the one in the incorporating the translation process (P.0018), and the rules are selected based in some trigger conditions associated with the rules (P.0023). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art, at the time of the invention, to select a rule from a set of reformatting rules, because a rule is applied to each dialed number depending is it satisfies a trigger condition that guarantees the dialed number is reformatted according to rule that applies to it.

Regarding claim 8, O' Prey and Phillips discloses the wireless communication unit of claim

6, O' Prey further discloses wherein the controller further selects the selected communication network from a plurality of networks (P.0035, the SIM in cooperation with the processor determines the route, e.g. network, a call is going to take place), where the selected communication network is one of the plurality of communication networks that is available to provide service for the wireless communication unit (P.0035; the route for the call is determined among various telecommunication networks) and selects the set of reformatting rules corresponding to the selected communication network (P.0035, lines 5-12; the access prefix is selected for the route, e.g. network, the route is determine from analyzing the dialed number and comparing the international and national dialing code for the destination telephone number (P.0036, lines 6-13)). Although O' Prey does not specifically disclose selecting a set of reformatting rules corresponding to the communication network it would have been obvious to recognize that the selection of an access prefix is according to a formatting rule because the access code is assigned according to the characteristics of the number, e.g. national and international dialing code, since Phillips discloses a rule-based implementation for translating or reformatting a dialed string to contact a called party (P.0001-0002), based in, for example, on characteristics of the telephone number, as also O' Prey discloses. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to reformat a dialed number according to reformatting rules which determines has a set of conditions and the course of action to be performed when a number is dialed, as taught by Phillips (P.0008, lines 1-6).

Regarding claim 9, the combination of O' Prey and Phillips discloses the wireless communication unit of claim 6, however fails to further disclose wherein the selected communication network is a home wireless LAN having a home wireless LAN dialing plan and when the number is an abbreviated number that is compatible with the dialing plan for the home

wireless LAN, the controller provides one of the number and the number with appended home network digits as the reformatted number. O' Prey discloses assigning an access prefix to a dialed number according to the selection of a route, e.g. network, with lower costs for the call (P.0035, lines 1-8). Therefore it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention, for the controller to reformat a dialed number by appending the home network digits of a home wireless LAN if this is the communication network selected for the call.

Regarding claim 10, the combination of O' Prey and Phillips discloses the wireless communication unit of claim 6, however fails to disclose wherein the selected communication network is an external wireless network and when the number is an abbreviated number that is compatible with the dialing plan of an other wireless communication network, the controller appends digits to the number so the reformatted number can be used to route call to the other wireless communication network. O' Prey discloses assigning an access prefix to a dialed number according to the selection of a route, e.g. network, with lower costs for the call (P.0035). Therefore it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention, for the controller to reformat a dialed number by appending a number that give access to an external network if this is the communication network selected for the call.

Regarding claim 11, the combination of O' Prey and Phillips discloses the wireless communication unit of claim 6, however fails to disclose wherein the selected communication network is an external network and when the number is an abbreviated number that is compatible with the dialing plan of a recently visited wireless LAN and is further compatible with a dialing plan for a home wireless LAN, the controller relies on a preference to provide the reformatted number according to one of the dialing plan of the recently visited wireless LAN and the dialing plan of the home wireless LAN and the dialing plan of the home wireless LAN so the reformatted

number can be used to route the call to a respective one of the recently visited wireless LAN and the home wireless LAN. O' Prey discloses assigning an access prefix to a dialed number according to the selection of a route, e.g. network, with lower costs for the call (P.0035). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention, to reformat a dialed number according to a preference for selecting a network, in order to select a network that for example provides the lowest cost or the best service for the call.

Regarding claim 12, the combination of O' Prey and Phillips discloses the wireless communication unit of claim 11, O' Prey fails to disclose wherein the preference is further based of a rule stored in the memory. Phillips discloses a rule-based implementation for translating or reformatting a dialed string to contact a called party (P.0001-0002), based in, for example, on characteristics of the telephone number, in where one or more rules are defined to translate the dialed number (P.0008, lines 1-3), these rules are applied if one or more conditions are satisfied. The formatting or translating rules are stored in a database of a switch in where these operations occurs (P.0019) but also such functions could be implemented in the telephones of each calling party (P.0026, lines 1-6). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention, to have preferences based on a rule, in order to implement the functions of analyzing the dialed number in the wireless communication device according to formatting rules when a preference or condition is met, which defines a corresponding action.

Regarding claim 13, the claim is rejected over the same reasons stated about claims 9 through 11 as it recites the same limitations of claims 9, 10, and 11 combined. See remarks about claims 9 through 11 above.

Regarding claim 14, the combination of O' Prey discloses the wireless communication unit of claim 13, O' Prey fails to disclose wherein the preference is further based in one of

programmed in the memory, obtained from a user as a result of a prompt generated by the controller, based on a rule stored in the memory, and based on a time of duration for the preference. Phillips discloses a rule-based implementation for translating or reformatting a dialed string to contact a called party (P.0001-0002), based in, for example, on characteristics of the telephone number, in where one or more rules are defined to translate the dialed number (P.0008, lines 1-3), these rules are applied if one or more conditions are satisfied. The formatting or translating rules are stored in a database of a switch in where these operations occurs (P.0019) but also such functions could be implemented in the telephones of each calling party (P.0026, lines 1-6). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention, to have preferences based on a rule, in order to implement the functions of analyzing the dialed number in the wireless communication device according to formatting rules when a preference or condition is met, which defines a corresponding action.

Regarding claim 15, the combination of O' Prey with Berggren and Phillips discloses the wireless communication unit of claim 1, O' Prey further discloses wherein the number is an abbreviated number and when the abbreviated number is not compatible with a dialing plan for the selected communication network, the controller operates to provide the reformatted number by one of a) applying an algorithm to the abbreviated number, b) retrieving an access number and appending the abbreviated number and an over dial suffix, and b) retrieving a stored number from a look up table that is indexed according to the abbreviated number (P.0035; P.0045; a route for a call is selected and the number as dial can not be routed without the access prefix of the network, the SIM of the phone cooperation with the processor prefix to the dialed number a four-digit access prefix that determines the route or network, the number digits may be other than four, and may be inserted within the digit string or at the end of the original dialed number).

Regarding claim 28, O' Prey discloses a method of reformatting dialed numbers (abstract, lines 2-6) according to dialing plans for a plurality to dialing plans for a plurality of communication networks, the method comprising:

providing at a wireless communication unit a number corresponding to a target unit to be called (P.0020, lines 6-8). However, O' Prey fails to disclose that the wireless communication device is suitable for operation of wireless local area network (LAN) having a wireless LAN dialing plan and wireless wide area network (WAN) having a wireless WAN dialing plan. Berggren discloses a multi-mode transceiver operable pursuant to at least two separate service subscriptions, a cellular subscription and a home base cordless network, therefore one desiring to communicate telephonically in a wireless communication system might prefer to communicate by way of a cordless network, when available (col.1, lines 6-14; col.2, lines 27-33), the mobile unit as shown in Fig.1, has a transceiver operable to communicate with both networks. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art, at the time of the invention, to provide a communication unit suitable for operation over two different networks in order for the communication unit to communicate over a selected network by the user which provides the best service or lower costs.

Furthermore O' Prey discloses reformatting the number to provide a reformatted number that is compatible with the dialing plan for the selected communication network that will be used to place the call to the target unit; and placing, by the wireless communication unit, the call to the target unit, over the communication network (P.0035, lines 1-11; P.0037, lines 1-7), but fails to disclose obtaining formatting rules and reformatting the number according to the reformatting rules. Although O' Prey does not specifically disclose reformatting a dialed number according to formatting rules it might be obvious that the process of analyzing a dialed number and assigning a

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prefix code by comparing the national and international dialing code of the destination telephone number (P.0036, lines 6-13) is rule based, since Phillips discloses a rule-based implementation for translating or reformatting a dialed string to contact a called party (P.0001-0002), based in, for example, on characteristics of the telephone number, as also O' Prey discloses. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to reformat a dialed number according to reformatting rules which determines has a set of conditions and the course of action to be performed when a number is dialed, as taught by Phillips (P.0008, lines 1-6).

Regarding claim 29, the combination of O' Prey with Berggren and Phillips discloses the method of claim 28, providing the reformatting number, where the reformatted number further comprises the number with one of a digit deleted, a digit added, and a digit substituted (P.0045), but fails to disclose wherein the controller provides the reformatted number according to the reformatting rules. Although O' Prey does not specifically disclose reformatting a dialed number according to formatting rules it might be obvious that the process of analyzing a dialed number and assigning a prefix code by comparing the national and international dialing code of the destination telephone number (P.0036, lines 6-13) is rule based, since Phillips discloses a rule-based implementation for translating or reformatting a dialed string to contact a called party (P.0001-0002), based in, for example, on characteristics of the telephone number, as also O' Prey discloses. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to reformat a dialed number according to reformatting rules which determines has a set of conditions and the course of action to be performed when a number is dialed, as taught by Phillips (P.0008, lines 1-6).

Regarding claim 30, the combination of O' Prey with Berggren and Phillips discloses the method of claim 28, wherein the obtaining the formatting rules further comprises obtaining rules

in part from one of entering the formatting rules at a user interface, configuring the wireless communication unit with a table of rules, and downloading a configuration file from the selected communication network (P.0048). Although O' Prey does not specifically disclose that the configuration file are reformatting rules, he discloses that data about routing procedures can be downloaded in the SIM of the wireless communication unit over the cellular communications network, and this data facilitates the process of analyzing a dialed number and assigning a prefix code by comparing the national and international dialing code of the destination telephone number (P.0036, lines 6-13) which is rule based, according to Phillips, because Phillips discloses a rule-based implementation for translating or reformatting a dialed string to contact a called party (P.0001-0002), based in, for example, on characteristics of the telephone number, as also O' Prey discloses. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to obtain reformatting rules from a communication network in order to use them to reformat dialed numbers to be compatible with the communication network.

Regarding claim 31, the combination of O' Prey with Berggren and Phillips discloses the method of claim 28, but O' Prey fails to disclose wherein the obtaining the formatting rules further comprises selecting a set of formatting rules from a plurality of sets of formatting rules, the set of formatting rules corresponding to the selected communication network. Phillips discloses a rule-based implementation for translating or reformatting a dialed string to contact a called party (P.0001-0002), based in, for example, on characteristics of the telephone number, in where one or more rules are defined to translate the dialed number (P.0008, lines 1-3). A processor is the one in the incorporating the translation process (P.0018), and the rules are selected based in some trigger conditions associated with the rules (P.0023). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art, at the time of the invention, to select a rule from a set of reformatting

rules, because a rule is applied to each dialed number depending is it satisfies a trigger condition that guarantees the dialed number is reformatted according to rule that applies to it.

Regarding claim 32, the combination of O' Prey with Berggren and Phillips discloses the method of claim 28, O' Prey further discloses selecting one of the networks available and comprises selecting the selected communication network from a plurality of communication networks, where the communication networks available is one of a portion of the plurality of communication networks that is available to provide service for the wireless communication unit (P.0035-0036; the most appropriate route, e.g. network, for a call and prefixing the dialed number with an access prefix, which is selected based on the preference of the lowest cost route for the call) and obtaining comprises selecting a set of formatting rules corresponding to the communication network (P.0035, the access prefix is obtained by carrying some procedures to select the most appropriate route for the call and the access prefix belongs or identifies the network that is selected). Although O' Prey doesn't disclose selecting one of the wireless LAN and the wireless WAN as the communication network, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art to recognize that these would be suitable options from which to select from to place a call, as taught by Berggren (see additional remarks about claim 28).

Regarding claim 33, the claim is rejected over the same reasons stated about claim, 9 as it recites the same limitations of claim 9. See remarks about claim 9, above.

Regarding claim 34, the claim is rejected over the same reasons stated about claim, 10 as it recites the same limitations of claim 10. See remarks about claim 10, above.

Regarding claim 35, the claim is rejected over the same reason stated about claim 11 as it recites the same limitations of claim 11. See remarks about claim 11 above.

Regarding claim 36, the claim is rejected over the same reason stated about claim 13 as it

recites the same limitations of claim 13. See remarks about claim 13 above.

Regarding claim 37, the claim is rejected over the same reasons stated about claim 15 as it recites the same limitations about claim 15. See remarks about claim 15 above.

7. **Claim 7** is are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over **O' Prey** in view of **Berggren and Phillips**, and further in view of **Wells et al. U.S. Patent No. 6,125,281**.

Regarding claim 7, the combination of O' Prey and Phillips discloses the wireless communication of claim 6, but fails to disclose wherein the controller prompts a user for an input and based on the input selects the corresponding set of reformatting rules. Wells discloses a subscriber of a mobile station is enabled to access application of the mobile station and enter information in response to prompts (col.14, lines 54-61). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention, for a controller to prompt a user for information, because it will perform an action according to the user requests.

8. **Claims 20, 21, 25, and 26** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over **O' Prey**.

Regarding claim 20, O' Prey discloses the wireless communication unit of claim 16, but fails to disclose wherein the selected communication network is an external network and when the number is an abbreviated number that is compatible with a dialing plan of a recently visited network and is further compatible with a dialing plan for a second network, the controller relies on the preference to provide the reformatted number according to one of the dialing plan of the recently visited network and the dialing plan of the second network so the reformatted number can be used to route the call to a respective one of the recently visited network and the second network. O' Prey discloses assigning an access prefix to a dialed number according to the selection of a route, e.g. network, with lower costs for the call (P.0035). Therefore, it would have been

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obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention, to reformat a dialed number according to a preference for selecting a network, in order to select a network, e.g. a recently visited network or a second network, that for example provides the lowest cost or the best service for the call.

Regarding claim 21, the claim is rejected over the same reasons about claim 13 as it recites the same limitation of claim 13. See remarks about claim 13 above.

Regarding claim 25, O' Prey discloses the wireless communication unit of claim 16, however fails to further disclose that wherein the selected communication network is a home network and when the number is an abbreviated number that is incompatible with the dialing plan for the home network, the controller provides one of the number and the number with appended home network digits as the reformatted number. O' Prey discloses assigning an access prefix to a dialed number according to the selection of a route, e.g. network, with lower costs for the call (P.0035). Therefore it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention, for the controller to reformat a dialed number by appending the home network digits of a home network this is the communication network selected for the call.

Regarding claim 26, O' Prey discloses the wireless communication unit of claim 16, however fails to disclose wherein the selected communication network is an external wireless network and when the number is an abbreviated number that is compatible with the dialing plan of an other wireless communication network, the controller appends digits to the number so the reformatted number can be used to route call to the other wireless communication network. O' Prey discloses assigning an access prefix to a dialed number according to the selection of a route, e.g. network, with lower costs for the call (P.0035). Therefore it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention, for the controller to reformat a dialed

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number by appending a number that give access to an external network if this is the communication network selected for the call.

9. **Claim 23** is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over **O' Prey** in view of **Wells et al.**

Regarding claim 23, O' Prey discloses the wireless communication of claim 16, but fails to disclose wherein the controller prompts a user for an input and based on the input selects the corresponding set of reformatting rules. Wells discloses a subscriber of a mobile station is enabled to access application of the mobile station and enter information in response to prompts (col.14, lines 54-61). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention, for a controller to prompt a user for information, because it will perform an action according to the user requests.

10. **Claims 17-19** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over **O' Prey** in view of **Phillips**.

Regarding claim 17, O' Prey discloses the wireless communication of claim 16, further comprising a memory arranged to store the formatting instructions (P.0035, lines 5-12, 6-13; P.0035). However O' Prey fails to disclose that the memory stores reformatting rules and the preference which corresponds to a set of the formatting rules that are chosen and wherein the controller provides the reformatted number by applying the set of formatting rules that are chosen to the number. Phillips discloses a rule-based implementation for translating or reformatting a dialed string to contact a called party (P.0001-0002), based in, for example, on characteristics of the telephone number, in where one or more rules are defined to translate the dialed number (P.0008, lines 1-3), these rules are applied if one or more conditions are satisfied. The formatting or translating rules are stored in a database of a switch in where these operations occurs (P.0019)

but also such functions could be implemented in the telephones of each calling party (P.0026, lines 1-6). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention, to store the preference and formatting rules in the memory of the wireless communication device, in order to implement the functions of analyzing the dialed number in the wireless communication device according to formatting instructions when the conditions are met, which defines a corresponding action.

Regarding claim 18, the combination of O' Prey and Phillips discloses the wireless communication unit of claim 17, wherein the formatting instructions are obtained by one of a user and a configuration file provided via the selected communication network (P.0048). Although O' Prey does not specifically disclose that the configuration file are reformatting rules, he discloses that data about routing procedures can be downloaded in the SIM of the wireless communication unit over the cellular communications network, and this data facilitates the process of analyzing a dialed number and assigning a prefix code by comparing the national and international dialing code of the destination telephone number (P.0036, lines 6-13) which is rule based, according to Phillips, because Phillips discloses a rule-based implementation for translating or reformatting a dialed string to contact a called party (P.0001-0002), based in, for example, on characteristics of the telephone number, as also O' Prey discloses. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to obtain reformatting rules from a communication network in order to use them to reformat dialed numbers to be compatible with the communication network.

Regarding claim 19, the combination of O' Prey and Phillips discloses the wireless communication of claim 17. O' Prey does not disclose wherein the preference is further based on one of a rule stored in the memory, an indication from a user as a result of a prompt generated by

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the controller, an elapsed time since a recently visited network was the communication network, and the proximity of the recently visited network but Phillips discloses a rule-based implementation for translating or reformatting a dialed string to contact a called party (P.0001-0002), based in, for example, on characteristics of the telephone number, in where one or more rules are defined to translate the dialed number (P.0008, lines 1-3), these rules are applied if one or more conditions are satisfied. The conditions being the preference in which these rules are applied and are stored in the memory of the switch or the telephone of a calling party (P.0019, lines 11-16). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention, to associate a preference with the formatting rules, because they determine corresponding action to use to reformat a dialed number according to a rule as taught by Phillips (P.0008).

Conclusion

Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.


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Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Marisol Figueroa whose telephone number is (571) 272-7840. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday Thru Friday 8:30 a.m. - 5:00 p.m..

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Joseph Feild can be reached on (571) 272-4090. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).


Marisol Figueroa
Art Unit 2681


JOSEPH FEILD
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER